

The Saturday News

AN ALBERTAN WEEKLY REVIEW

VOL. V.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

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Note and Comment

For between four and five years party politics was practically non-existent in Alberta, so far as provincial affairs were concerned. The government went ahead with its work, with no opposition that it needed to concern itself about. The effect of this condition of things has been discussed already on this page. It is called attention to again simply by way of contrast with the situation that faces us now. For nearly six months past we have had a very acute political crisis in the province and the interest which it has created has more than made up for the long period of quiet which preceded it.

Now we are apparently back to a more settled state. But the new Premier has to face different problems from those which confronted the old one. Every effort is being put forth to make the Conservative party an effective fighting force. A large majority of Liberal members of the Legislature are rallying to his support, but a certain element of irreconcilables is intent on making his task a more difficult one.

Their ideas have been expressed by Mr. Riley, who resigned his seat as member for Gleichen, in order to test public opinion in regard to the cabinet change, Mr. Cushing wiring approval of his course. During the past week a still further move along these lines was made by Mr. Tregillus, a Liberal of the Calgary district who was prominent in his opposition to the Rutherford government. He has written several letters to the newspapers, in keeping with that which Mr. Riley addressed to his constituents, and announced that a third party is about to come into being in the province.

In the meanwhile, it is quite evident that such following as Mr. Cushing and the gentlemen most prominently associated with him have had has been weakened to a very considerable extent by certain charges which have been made in the newspapers against the ex-minister and which he has gone off to Europe without attempting to answer. He was accused, in one instance, of receiving several thousand dollars from a firm which had large contracts with his department. The accusation was made in very specific terms. Yet when questioned, he declared that he intended to do nothing about it, that it was only a manufactured story. This, however, does not satisfy those who have put their faith in him in the past and who were disposed to listen to him when he charged others with corruption, which he absolutely failed to prove. In endeavoring to take away the good name of his former associates in the cabinet, he spoke, it should be remembered, from beneath the protection afforded by his membership of the Legislature. Those who are now accusing him are not in such a favorable position. If they cannot substantiate what they have said about him, heavy penalties can be exacted from them. But Mr. Cushing makes no move against them and starts off on a holiday to Europe. Need he be surprised if, on his return, he finds his following reduced to the vanishing point?

Under these circumstances, we need not look for any large opposition to Mr. Sifton from any except the Conservative organization. It is proceeding to take a fall out of him in Vermilion, where Mr. Campbell resigned to make way for him. It was evident from the expressions of opinion at the convention which nominated the Premier that there was no general disposition locally to offer any opposition. Conservative speakers joining in welcoming him to the constituency. But at a Conservative convention which followed a few days after, Mr. J. G. Clark of Irma was brought out, largely as a result of the speeches of a number of prominent members of the party from Edmonton who were present. These gentlemen are now actively engaged in the work of the campaign. The Edmonton Journal is seconding their efforts. The following article, which appeared in its issue of Thursday, gives a good idea of the grounds on which the Premier is being opposed. The Journal says:

"Since the Conservative party have nominated a candidate to contest Vermilion, Premier Sifton has decided to make a tour of 'his' constituency.

"Since representative government has been abolished in the province of Alberta and a system of administration by machine has been set up in its stead, the electors of Vermilion will doubtless feel flattered that the man who could come into the

premiership without even being asked by the people, has condescended to pay them a visit.

"It will be some relief to their injured feelings to know that while their last representative traded them off to suit the convenience of the machine without taking the trouble to consult them, the man who has been appointed Premier finds it worth his while to take a day or two down the line to get acquainted with them.

"The Czar of Russia occasionally deigns to talk to some of his subjects in somewhat the same spirit; but in Russia the people believe that an autocracy is all bad and they occasionally express their feelings by hurling bombs in the direction of the autocrat. The electors of Vermilion will undoubtedly recognize that they have a weapon more easily aimed and more certain in its results in the ballot."

The Premier need not fear attacks of this character. Those who inspire them should give the people of the constituency credit for a trifle more intelligence than they do. Is it a new thing in British constitutional history for a member to resign to make way for one who has been called to a high responsibility? What kind of an invitation would the Journal have extended to Mr. Sifton before he should venture to enter the constituency. He was unanimously nominated by a Liberal convention, at which many Conservatives were present. Those in attendance at that gathering, however, did not abrogate to themselves the right of selecting a member for the constituency. They simply brought a

these circumstances, the west, which would benefit to such a tremendous extent by such a development, must show those in authority where it stands. That Sir Wilfrid will lend a deaf ear to those who urge the advantages of a lower tariff we do not believe. In the first place he is too good a politician not to realize that the balance of power is rapidly being shifted to the west of the great lakes and that it would be folly from a party standpoint not to pay heed to requests which bear every indication of representing the great mass of opinion in this growing country. In the second place, there is every reason to assume that his own sympathies will lie in this direction and that only political exigencies have kept him from moving more rapidly in accordance with these. This is the language that he used some years ago:

"The system of protection which is maintained by the Government, that is to say of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the Government, but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification. Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection, ours is free trade. Their immediate object is protection, ours is a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward; and I ask you once more never to resist until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years."

A HAPPY EDMONTON EVENT



The bridal party and guests at the marriage of Miss Elise Graves to Mr. W. S. Heffernan, which took place at the home of the bride's father on Wednesday morning.

candidate and it is for the electors as a whole to decide whether or not they want him as a member. The Journal's talk about representative government being abolished and Czar-like methods being resorted to is almost too childish to make it worth while answering. The people of Vermilion will need some stronger political pabulum than that.

Mr. Sifton has very strong claims on their consideration. He has given up much to enter the political field and to bring back the settled political condition to the province, which is imperative if it is to make any progress. He has every qualification of an efficient administrator and a strong, successful leader. Vermilion will do Alberta and itself genuine service by returning him in decisive fashion.

An effort is to be made during the coming visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the West to bring to his attention the fact that in this part of the country, opinion is strongly in favor of every move towards freer trade relations. We in Canada are unquestionably on the verge of a period in which fiscal questions, which have been quiescent for a decade, will come prominently to the fore. There is every indication that the United States will show greater reasonableness in these matters in the immediate future. Steps are already being taken looking towards reciprocity negotiations and in many eastern Canadian centres the fear is being expressed that greater freedom of trade is in prospect. The protected interests are alert to the urgency of the situation and are making their influence felt. Under

The Liberal party, since it came into power, has not been true to its ante-election promises, in this connection at least. But it is not too late for a change and Sir Wilfrid would probably be only too pleased to have proofs of strong western sentiment in favor of a lower tariff thrust upon him in such fashion that no one could doubt their authenticity.

The Irish Homestead in a recent issue contained a review of conditions throughout the world which leads it to the conclusion that the next few years will see great changes in the way of the removal of trade barriers. Germany, it holds, is in the position now that Great Britain was in before free trade was adopted by the latter country. The German land owning element demands a continuation of protection as a means of enabling these owners to compel artisans to pay unduly high prices for food; while artisans, on the other hand, are clamoring for free food imports in order to reduce the cost of living. Just as soon as German artisans and laborers obtain the means of giving expression to their views through the ballot, Germany will follow the example set by England half a century ago and declare for trade freedom.

There are evidences of a similar movement on the part of people in cities and towns in the United States. The high cost of living in that country has given marked strength to the demand of tariff reduction. Happily, too, the movement is not confined to wage earners in cities. American farmers, as shown by discussions in United States agricultural

papers, have come to see that the tariff contains more of disadvantage than advantage for them. This from the Rural New Yorker is one of the latest expressions of opinion on this subject: "We are sure that a great majority of Americans believe that it would be a far better financial policy for this country to develop away from the tariff to more direct forms of taxation. It ought to be clear by this time that there is no such thing left in this country as a natural law of supply and demand. With purchasing, transportation and cold storage all in the hands of a few monopolistic corporations, both producer and consumer will be held up just as long as they lie in the fairy tale of a natural demand and supply. We cannot see that the tariff on meat and live stock benefits anyone in particular except the large buyers and handlers. The worst feature of it all is that farmers are led to believe that these tariffs on foods are of great benefit to them, so that, in exchange for this supposed benefit, they consent to tariffs on necessities which rob them and enrich the few."

How intelligent American manufacturers feel in regard to the matter was indicated by a recent speech in Congress by Eugene N. Foss, a former Republican and a manufacturer, recently elected as a Democrat in what had been a rock-ribbed Republican constituency. "As a representative manufacturer in the iron and steel industry in New England," said Mr. Foss, "employing large numbers of skilled workmen, and using large quantities of the finished produce of the steel trust, I say that in my judgment my industry and the people employed in it would not suffer under free trade conditions; that is, if the 45 per cent. duty was entirely removed, and provided these conditions applied to the whole iron and steel industry from the coal and iron ore up. This statement is equally true of other staple industries. In fact, I believe today that under free trade conditions we can compete in the markets of the world in most, if not all, of these industries, and compete to better advantage than we now do."

Hon. Chas. S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant of the United States Treasury, in a recent speech in New York, outlined what he considered a reasonable proposal for reciprocity in trade between Canada and the United States. He suggested that the United States offer free entry for Canadian coal, lumber, pulp, printing paper, grain, hay, meat and food products, horses, cattle and iron ore. In return for this, he thought, Canada might give more favorable terms on United States agricultural implements, machinery, certain textiles, steel and iron products, wines, citrus, fruits, coal, lumber and agricultural products.

The formation of a free trade league in Winnipeg a week or so ago may mean much towards the realization of a general western movement.

With harvest time still two months away and the possibility of many things happening in the interval, it is evident that crop conditions are very propitious in the west as a whole. The only section from which a note of alarm comes is in the country south of Calgary, where the lack of moisture has been serious. However, rain fell there at the middle of the week and it is possible this may relieve matters considerably. Even if it doesn't and the season's returns are much poorer in the south than in previous years, there is this consolation for the people there that when other parts of the country were out of luck, they had a large measure of it, and that it is altogether unreasonable to expect each year to be as good as the best.

The solution of our own capital question having been such a source of discord, we are naturally very much interested in struggles which the problem gives rise to in another part of the world. Reference was made two weeks ago on this page to the temporizing policy which has been adopted in South Africa. Still another method was resorted to in Oklahoma. When that state was formed, it was agreed that the seat of government should not be changed from Guthrie before 1913, when a popular vote would be taken in order to arrive at the final decision.

Oklahoma City, which desired the honor, decided through the legislature of a measure providing for to take time by the forelock and secured the passage an immediate election to decide the proposed change in 1913. Its claims to the seat of government were based on advantages of location, easy access by railroad from all parts of the state and the further fact that it is the metropolis of Oklahoma. The election

(Continued on page eight)

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Home and Society

Edmonton.

Two better known or more popular young people, Edmonton does not possess than the principals in the ceremony which was performed on Wednesday morning of this week at the home of the bride's father, 206 Fifth street, when Miss Elise Winnifred Graves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Graves, was married to Mr. William S. Helferman. Accordingly the event had been looked forward to with no ordinary feelings of interest by a wide circle of friends and was the occasion of a singularly happy gathering. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a most becoming gown of duchesse satin, wearing a veil, and carrying a bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley. She was a picture of beauty and happiness. She was attended by Miss Mary Landry, prettily attired in white lingerie and carrying a bouquet of carnations and pink roses. The groom was supported by Mr. Arthur Farmer. Rev. Father Naessens, of St. Joachim's church, performed the ceremony, after which an adjournment was made to the Alberta Hotel, where a most tastefully prepared wedding luncheon was served and a merry time spent till the hour arrived for the departure of the newly-married on the afternoon train south. Mrs. Helferman came to Edmonton with her parents four years ago, a slip of a girl and has blossomed out into young womanhood in our midst. Everywhere that she has gone she has won all hearts by her singularly sunny and warm-hearted disposition and the congratulations extended to the fortunate groom were of no coldly formal character. Mr. Helferman is one of the most successful of the city's young

er generation of business men, standing high in the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. A few nights before his marriage a most enjoyable supper was given at the Edmonton Club in his honor.

At All Saint's Church on Wednesday morning another happy event transpired when Miss Edna E. M. Grindley, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Grindley. Twenty-first street, was married to Mr. Cecil S. A. Sutherland, son of Dr. M. Sutherland, of Strathcona. Rev. Robert Jefferson performed the ceremony. Every thing combined to make the occasion one which will not soon pass from the memory of the large number who were present. The marriage month provided its most gorgeous weather. The church was most tastefully decorated. The fair girl bride and those in attendance upon her were the personification of dainty loveliness as they came up the aisle. Miss Grindley, looking radiantly happy, was beautifully gowned in white duchesse satin, trimmed with point lace, embroidered in French knots, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms. She was given away by her father. The bridesmaid, Miss Lillian A. Grindley, sister of the bride, was very prettily attired in pale blue chifon and a picture hat with fringe to match. The flower girls, Misses Annie M. Grindley and Evelyn Grant, cousins of the bride, were in tucked mill trimmed with intricate lace, and wore picture hats. Mr. Chas. McMillan of Strathcona

attended the groom while Dr. Jamieson and Mr. George McLeod acted as ushers.

The choir was present and rendered appropriate wedding music. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Twenty-first street, and a large number of guests were present to tender best wishes. A large arch of evergreen was erected at the entrance and the interior was decorated with carnations and lilies of the valley and proved a most effective arrangement.

The honeymoon will be spent at the Coast, a large number going over to be stationed at Strathcona to wish Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland bon voyage. On their return they will make their home in Edmonton, where Mr. Sutherland has won for himself a place in business circles of which any young man may well be proud. The Saturday News joins with their hosts of friends in wishing him and his charming and accomplished young bride all happiness.

Among those who registered at the Canadian High Commissioner's office at London during the week ending May 30 were Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mrs. J. Anderson, Miss L. and Master J. Oliver.

Many congratulations and good wishes went out to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pitfield on the arrival of a young son during the past week.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrison have moved into their handsome new home at 533 Sixth street.

FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD VII.

The management of Starland are pleased to announce to the public of Edmonton, that, as promised, they have secured the London pictures of King Edward VII, as taken on May 20th, and the same will be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. These pictures are 1,500 feet long and give a complete record of the imposing ceremony right from the time the remains left Buckingham Palace to the time they reached St. George's Chapel, the last resting place of the departed monarch. Several pictures have been retained by the British Government for the purpose of a national historical record.

These films are in no wise a repetition of any pictures to be shown in Canada, but they are entirely original and display an absolutely different subject matter. Harry Haber is still securing great successes with his special songs.

HOME AND SOCIETY

Calgary

Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Cushing left Saturday for the west. They purposed going to Edinburgh, Scotland, and thence to different points on the continent.

Miss Romola Mortenson who has been taking up a course in music at McGill Conservatory of Music, Montreal, returned to the city during the week.

Rev. A. J. Clark was in Northern Alberta on Wednesday officiating at the wedding of Miss Laura Clark of Irma, Alta., and Mr. Andrew Clark Graham of Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. Graham purpose spending their honeymoon on the continent.

In St. Mary's church, Port Hope, Ontario, on Wednesday, June 1, the marriage took place of Florence Adele Helm, daughter of Mr. H. H. Burnham, of Dumbarton Hall, Port Hope, to Mr. Frederick Charles Owen, of Calgary. Rev. Mr. Montgomery conducted the ceremony.

On Wednesday, June 8th, a quiet wedding was solemnized at the Knox Presbyterian Church, when Miss Naomi Alberta Anderson, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. Harry Wells Pattin, of Bassano, recently of Havana, Cuba, were united in marriage. Rev. A. Mahaffy, conducted the service.

The strains of the wedding march, played by Mr. F. Wrigley, organist of Knox church, the bride was escorted to the altar by Mr. Richard Pattin, father of the groom. The bride was attired in a very beautiful costume of blue satin cloth, embroidered in blue and gold, and a large

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New books being added each week and will be listed here.

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summer hat with blue and gilt strapings.

After the ceremony a dainty wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kruse. Mr. and Mrs. Pattin went to Banff and western points on a honeymoon trip. Mrs. Pattin travelled in champagne silk costume with blue and black linings. They will reside at Bassano after July 10th.

Complimentary to Mrs. I. J. Lee, the Misses Green and Miss Harrison, of Montreal, Miss Lees entertained at the tea hour on Monday afternoon. The color scheme of pink and white was artistically carried out. Graceland tendrils of Alabama smilax were festooned from the chandelier to the corners of the snow-white cloth. Day-break carnations in an exquisite cut glass vase brightened the table appointments and sparkling silver service. Mrs. Hill, wearing pink duchesse satin, creation of lace over pink taffeta, presided over the coffee and tea cups. Mrs. Barton, in pink tulle silk, cut out the ices. Miss Flann, Miss Miller, Miss Lilly and Miss Ings in charming reception frocks, flitted from guest to guest and served the many dainties to the happy guests.

Mrs. Stephens of Ottawa, is the eldest of her daughter, Mrs. Thurburn Allan. Complimentary to Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Allan was the charming hostess of a very enjoyable tea on Wednesday. The honored guest wore a very pretty costume of old rose silk with silk lace yoke and sleeves with rich finishes and Mrs. Allan was much admired in a gray taffeta trimmed with cream net and applique. Mrs. Turner Bone and Mrs. Richards presided over the tea cups and Mrs. Green and Mrs. Bull cut the ices. Miss Berkshaw, Mrs. Nora Ings and Miss Findlay assisted in these pleasing ministrations by flitting from guest to guest and served the many dainties.

Mrs. Bone wore a very becoming blue-foulard crepe gown with black and white picture hat. Mrs. Richards was attired in a mauve suit with hat to correspond. Mrs. Brennan was much admired in a gray silk with touches of pink. Mrs. Bull was very attractive in a blue crepe de chine and blue hat. Miss Berkshaw wore blue satin. Miss Ings wore a graceful frock of pale blue crepe de chine and blue hat. Miss Findlay wore a chic costume of pale pink with hat to match.

A very interesting and pretty wedding was solemnized at 211 Seventh street west, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, when Miss Lillian E. Smith, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, was married to Mr. Jesse B. Walker, of Turner Bone and Mrs. Richards were very handsome travelling suit of mauve chiffon broadcloth, with hat to correspond. Mrs. J. S. Collins, the Rev. A. W. Coone was the officiating clergyman. Mrs. J. S. Collins was the matron of honor, while little Vivian Collins, in a white silk mill frock and blue sash, made a charming little flower girl. Mr. D. Hay of Lethbridge, attended the groom. The bride received very many useful and magnificent gifts. The groom's present was a beautiful gold chain and locket with diamond settings and collar pins to match. A dainty wedding breakfast was served at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The table appointments were artistically arranged, and pink and white carnations made an effective decoration. Huge clusters of daybreak carnations and southern holly were made all of the apartments very picturesque and inviting. Mr. and Mrs. Walker went south to Lethbridge where they will reside.

On Wednesday at 1:30 at the residence of Mr. Walter Jarrett, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Edith Marion to Mr. Thomas S. Fetterly, was solemnized. The Rev. H. T. Jarrett, of Boitru, uncle of the bride, was the officiating clergyman. The bride was given away by her father and looked lovely in a cream silk French marquisette robe finished with rich lace and pearls over taffeta, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Mabel Moore of Boitru was the bridesmaid and wore a beautiful semi-princess gown of pale blue silk crepe with net yoke and touches of satin to correspond and carried an exquisite cluster of pink roses. Little Mabel Jarrett Greer, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett, and her twin sister, Alma, Johnston Green, in white dotted Swiss frocks and blue ribbons were maids of honor. Mrs. Jarrett wore a very rich costume of soft grey foulard silk with a garniture of silver sequins and finished



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NOTE AND COMMENT

(Continued From Page One)

with applique. Mendelssohn's wedding march was charmingly played by Miss Ethel M. Farlow. Mr. Wm. M. Edwards of Lethbridge attended the groom. The ceremony was conducted in the drawingroom under a bell of La France roses and Alabama smilax and surrounded by a bower of ferns, palms and roses. After the signature of the register a very dainty wedding breakfast was served. The bride's table was very picturesque with its sparkling silver and complete appointments, graceful garlands of smilax and white blossoms descended from the chandelier to the corners of the polished board. Miniature tables with white and daybreak carnations were also prettily arranged.

Miss D. Jones, Miss M. E. Howson, Miss Johnston, Miss Mills, Mr. Greer and Mr. Johnston, assisted in passing the many appetizing viands.

The groom's gift to the bride was a very magnificent pendant of pearls to the bridesmaid, a pretty sun-burst, and to the flower girls pearl crescents. Mr. and Mrs. Fetterly went south to Lethbridge on the 5:45 train. Mrs. Fetterly travelled in a perfectly fitting tailored costume or royal gape.

SUMMER CRUISE IN NORTH-ERN SEAS

In connection with the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships on the Pacific Coast on June 12 next, the company has issued a very handsome and interesting booklet describing the new boats and the scenic grandeur of the trip from Seattle, Victoria, or Vancouver, to Prince Rupert. There are thirty-two pages of text matter, full of information and new material, carefully prepared after a recent trip over the route. The publication is profusely illustrated with half-tone plates made from direct photographs, and include pictures of the new boats, scenes in Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, forest scenes on Vancouver Island, Indian villages on the route, pictures of the majestic scenery of the interior channel, and a series of beautiful scenes on the Steamer route. In addition, there are diagrams of the steamship, and a new and complete map of the North Pacific coast, showing in a clear way the steamship route. The cover of the booklet is a striking one, printed in four colors. Copies of this publication can be had free on application to A. E. Duff, G.A.P.D., 600 Ry., 200 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

Mr. E. Norman Smith, managing director of the Ottawa Free Press, is in addition to being a successful newspaper man a very talented musician. Writing to his paper, he gives a brilliant impressionistic record of the funeral of King Edward. To him the most remarkable feature of that wonderful and solemn pageant was the music. He says of the Scottish lament played by forty pipers: "Those who heard it will never speak harshly of the bagpipes again. The sound will haunt them like the bells that haunted Irving's Mathias. It is the famous lament, 'The Flowers of the Forest,' which has ushered many a hero to his last resting-place. One could not call it a tune. Half a dozen bars played over and over again so softly for the first time, that it went into one's very marrow."

The effect of four hundred trained musicians from the Guards' Bands playing Chopin's Funeral March was thrilling. The tone subdued, yet ponderous and majestic, stirred the emotions. "The four hundred musicians have reached that part of the Chopin Funeral March in which there is a rich crescendo. Louder and louder, fuller and fuller grows the music. The park rings with it as the musicians work up to the climax, and crash go the cymbals that mark that climax. Chopin's Funeral March has been described as lifting the soul on wings. Think of it played by four hundred master bandsmen!"

It is an extraordinary tribute to the genius of Chopin that this composition, a part of the Sonata in B Flat Major, is enriched and dignified by translation for orchestra or military band. Music originally written for a pianoforte does not usually lend itself gracefully to such elaboration of tone-color. But the melody is so sublime, that it gains artistically by the added beauties of instrumentation. Its seizing power is made all the greater.

Miss Geraldine Farrar recently sang to the convicts at the great federal prison in Georgia. "A star among the Stripes," was the headline one American paper put over the report of the event. It was stated in part of the press that she had sung "Home Sweet Home" and she was criticized for her lack of taste. Musical American says in its last issue:

"Now it appears that Geraldine Farrar did not sing 'Home Sweet Home' to the prisoners in Atlanta at all. She sang 'Comin' Through the Rye,' 'Annie Laurie,' 'Leaves of Grass,' 'Serenade' and Chadwick's 'Maiden and the Butterfly.' Most of these are, however, equally weepy. It is questionable whether it would have been any more cruel to remind the prisoners of home than of butterflies, of innocence and early love."

Reference has been made in this department to the all-star revival of "The Mikado" in New York. It seems to be a great success, but the critics declare that the humor of the piece is beyond the capacity of the average audience, which is of the best of its kind, seems to show that the taste and perception of the New York audiences must have suffered from a surfeit of cheap and vulgar musical comedy which has largely degenerated into horse-play. Until somebody begins writing real comic opera again, perhaps no better corrective of the lowering tone, which have been so noticeable of late, could be found than the revival of the Gilbert-Sullivan productions. The music is delightful, the wit and humor genuine.

One of the passengers on a steamer sailing the other day from New York was a young man, probably the happiest traveller on board. He is a young Canadian who has sung as a boy soprano and now gives signs of possessing a voice which may do him credit in the future if it develops as it promises to.

One of the noted London teachers had expressed his willingness to take the young man as a pupil. He had the chance of singing in New York in a chorus of cultivating the talent which may make him some day well known in the musical world, and like many promising young musicians, there were no means at hand by which he could cultivate his talents. Nobody was sufficiently convinced that he had sufficient talent to be worth the money development of it would cost, and the young baritone had no means himself.

But he had a friend in the woman who runs a large photographic studio on Fifth Avenue, and she set out to see what could be done for him. Among her clients are many of the opera singers. This friend knew that a certificate from one of them as to his talent would be potent in gaining the necessary support from persons of means during the time it was necessary for him to stay in London. It

happened that a few days before she sailed for Europe Mme. Sembrich went to this studio as usual to sit for some pictures. His friend arranged that the young man should happen to be in the studio when the prima donna arrived, and she met them acquainted. Then he told her that he hoped to be a singer.

After her arrival at her hotel Mme. Sembrich received a letter from her friend the photographer telling the young man's story, and asking if she would hear him sing and express her opinion of his talents. The singer had only one more day in New York. She consented to hear him on the condition that she would be expected to tell only her frank opinion of what he did. Prepared to hear only the truth, the young Canadian went to the Hotel Savoy and sang for her.

Mme. Sembrich was so convinced of his ability as a singer and a musician that she wrote in her own hand a strong letter of recommendation to anybody who was interested in his future. Then she sailed away to Europe. It was then the turn of the young man's first friend to make the best use of this influential commendation. She used it so successfully that a patron able to secure his musical education was found in a compatriot, who has guaranteed to give him the opportunity to reveal the possession of the talents that he possesses. Through his friends, the chance meeting in the atelier and the kindness of the singer who consented to hear him, his future, so far as the material necessities are concerned, is settled.

FACING DEATH

It is recorded that Goldwin Smith faced death as calmly and as bravely as he had faced the problems of life. A short time ago he was reported to have said that he had no desire for and arm-chair existence, and looked forward to death as a natural end. He compared his position to that of a toiler returning wearily after a hard day's work, who is finally gladdened by the light in the window of his home, knowing that his journey is at an end and rest at hand.

This is the familiar attitude towards death of men who have lived bravely, and especially of those who have been blessed with the privilege of living long enough to do their work. When death comes as the end of a life well lived, it has no terrors. The mind is mercifully prepared for it, and it is accepted, as belonging to the natural course of events. The testimony of physicians and nurses is that in the great majority of cases the approach of death brings no sense of dread. In some cases it is welcomed as a release. It is when we look at death from the point of view of health and strength that we fear it most. But age and disease bring a weakening of the senses, especially of the sense of fear. Those who have taken their religion seriously have the expectation of something more and better to come. Even without this expectation there is the desire for rest.

So live that when they summons to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where
each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of
death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at
night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained
and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach
thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of
his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams.

Such is the noble advice of the poet, and experience shows that those who have the grace to accept it will find a kind and helpful friend in nature, when the time for the great change has come.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

PRAYER OF A MODERN

O Lord of Strength, I do not ask for power
To beta down others in the market place.
I pray for poise that I may hour by hour
Meet well my duty with a cheerful face.
O Lord of Grace, let not my aim be
rest,
With life so short for what I have to do,
But grant me restfulness—thus to invest
With joy my hours of ease and labour too.
O Lord of Light, whatever I may learn
Of what men in their little knowledge teach,
Or whosoever my poor mind may turn,
Keep reverence in my heart, I do beseech.
—H. W. Jakeway, in the June Canadian Magazine.



English sport is rightly held up as something which we on this continent should try to imitate. There is no question that on the whole it is carried on upon a higher level than the case on this continent. But the following from the pen of C. B. Fry in Fry's Magazine for June shows how very far short of perfection, even cricket, as played in the old land, is Mr. Fry writes:

A county eleven is not representative of the cricket of a county; it is an eleven retained by an individual club, which chooses to call itself a county cricket club. . . . A greater pretence, a greater fiction far, is the county championship. We know that the best team generally comes out on top, that the general order means little or nothing, that a team can be champion without ever having played, say, the second and third on the list, and, in a word, that the championship is considerable of a farce. But we do not treat it as a farce. We study the championship table. We allow the newspapers to foster the faded-up competition, and we allow it to dominate and spoil our first-class cricket. . . . If the county clubs did not think that the pretence of the championship promoted gate receipts they would immediately cease to bother about it. . . . But perhaps the greatest force connected with county cricket is the expense of his upkeep. Why should two-thirds at least of the county clubs years after year spend more than their income? It is not easy to see why county clubs, which cannot afford it, should pay so many highly-paid professionals. . . . County cricket should be independent of the gates. It should be run at a less cost, and county clubs should have more members. Not the present season-ticket members, but genuine amateurs of cricket, who are innumerable, and who would join county clubs, if county teams were less pretentious and more representative of the cricket of the counties.

The fine of \$300 imposed by Judge Harvey in the case of the Grumman man who committed a brutal attack on Umpire Robinson in a Southern Alberta League game last month should have a good effect. It is to the credit of organized professional baseball that it is each year accomplishing a great deal towards making these incidents very few and far between.

At time of writing the situation in the Western Canada Baseball League is very satisfactory from an Alberta standpoint: Calgary, Medicine Hat and Edmonton leading, and Lethbridge close to fourth place. Not only does the province supply half the clubs in the league but it seems to have the best of them as well.

Seeds of Mortality

Conductor—"Hello, Stubbs! What's in the big bag—garden seeds?
Commuter—"Not exactly. Going to plant it in my garden though—it's arsenic."
Conductor—"Great Scott! What do you expect to raise?"
Commuter—"The mortality rate among my neighbors' cats, dogs and poultry."—Christian Advocate.

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CAREERS IN THE COUNTRY

Prof. L. H. Bailey in Youth's Companion

In a recent trip across the continent and back, in which a particular inquiry was made into the conditions of country life, I was impressed with both the need of young men and women to lead in country affairs, and with the great opportunities that await those who would make careers for themselves in the open country. I am glad of a chance to tell what some of these opportunities are, for it is well to know that there are openings in the country as well as in the city.

I must not be understood as saying that "positions" are waiting for those who would go to the open country. I am speaking of the opportunities for energetic and well-trained young men and women to make careers for themselves; and by careers I mean occupations or professions that will provide a good living and at the same time make it possible to live a useful life.

There are positions, to be sure, and these will be more numerous in the future than they have been in the past; but there are always more applicants than positions, in country as well as in city.

Of course the greater number of positions are in the cities, and probably it will always be so; and inasmuch as the tendency in the past one or two generations has been to look for a place, a position, or a job, it follows that the city has been more attractive to young persons than has the country. Persons who look forward merely to securing a good position are not likely to get very far in the world. It is well enough to secure a good place as a means of training for a better one; but boys, at least, should develop some kind of business or place in the world that does not depend directly on an employer.

The Need and the Opportunity. My first reason for suggesting careers in the open country lies in the fact that the open country needs the kind of new leadership that will come from educated young men and women settling there for life. Wherever there is a great need, there is naturally a great opportunity, for the need must be supplied. I do not mean that the open country is itself lacking in good ideals or is incapable of helping itself, but only that we have over-emphasized the city side of our civilization and have left the open country in a somewhat neglected or unprogressive state.

Neither am I suggesting that the open country needs chiefly settlement or aid from persons reared in the city. On the contrary, the city-bred young man or woman is more likely to do other things being equal, to be better adapted to a city life than to earning a living in the open country. The country-bred boy or girl, however, is likely to start with a bent and a practical experience that will fit for country life even though for the time being the aspirations may be directed elsewhere; if I find a country-bred boy and woman I desire chiefly to reach.

The country needs that a good proportion of its young men and women, to develop its industries and its institutions. This is something like a call of patriotism.

My second reason lies in the fact that the mode of life in the open country is changing, and that it may supply itself with many or most of the essential conveniences now associated with the city. One may have a telephone, daily delivery of mail, an increasing extent of good roads, well-kept lawns and yards. In every country home it will not be long before means of springs or streams, or the use of windmills or gasoline engines, or the using of the automobile, will provide sanitary waterworks in the house.

I recently advised an audience of country girls not to accept any young man until he had promised to put a water-supply into the house and provide an up-to-date sanitary kitchen. If all my young women friends accept my advice, I am sure that it will not be long before the entire point of view on the building of a country residence, however small and simple, will be wholly changed. I make this suggestion in all seriousness, because I am convinced that it promises the quickest and best solution of the problem of providing a comfortable and beautiful country home.

The country home will soon have more facilities than all these. It will be provided with many kinds of small machines and conveniences for helping in the ordinary work of the household and the barns. To secure these things will not require so much in the outlay of money as a quickened imagination that desires them, and a mechanical knowledge and application such as every present-day schoolboy ought to possess. Small gasoline engines will be used to do much of the work about the house and yards, or the brook will turn a water wheel, current will be supplied from electric lines.

I am now ready to suggest two or three types of occupation that may be pursued in the open country with every expectation of satisfaction. Perhaps my young reader would be a farmer, and he wants to know what his prospects are likely to be. As I write these words a man about middle age points out the car window and asks what I should suppose the East Tennessee lands to be worth. He says that they are worthy seventy-five dollars an acre, which is high for remote lands; and he adds that any man with good sense and ambition can make them pay a net profit each year of ten per cent, at this valuation!

I do not doubt his statement. I have heard similar remarks in all parts of the country. It requires, therefore, only a sufficient acreage of good land and a sufficient endowment of good sense and "gumption" to provide one with a good living from the land.

There are some regions, of course, in which the result can be secured more easily than in others; and yet an always finding as good farmers in one regions as in another, although they may be relatively more numerous in some than in others.

I think it is now generally conceded that there is no business in which a competent man is more certain to succeed than in farming; but this does not mean that the success comes more easily here than elsewhere.

A Part of the Business. If one is to be successful at farming, one must not go into it with the idea that the money reward is the only end. The home is a part of the business itself. It is so with other professions and occupations, where the money-getting is in one place, perhaps in an office or store, and the home in a very different place.

It is this quality of home-building that gives to good farming so much of its power of example and leadership. A good farm is an institution of the community. If it is as good as it ought to be or might be, its silent influence is for a better highway, a better schoolhouse, a better church, a better grange hall, a better-kept cemetery; and it becomes a centre in the neighborhood for social gatherings and for sympathy and helpfulness to all the people.

A good farmer is not a preacher; he lives his life, and thereby he shows just what he is. It is this lack of effort to impress people, combined with a simple and wholesome order of living, that gives a "practical" influence to the farmer in his neighborhood. It is a moral power, expressed in the most natural and matter-of-fact way.

I think that such a life as this provides for a man a worthy career. To be sure, I have pictured an ideal farm life, but it is not beyond attainment by any man and woman who together are trained for it. Such farm life is more than a mere hobby; it is even rare. Not every neighborhood may have such a farm, but there are many who do have one, or more than one.

Farmer, Teacher, Minister, Doctor. If one is to be successful at farming, one must not go into it with the idea that the money reward is the only end. The home is a part of the business itself. It is so with other professions and occupations, where the money-getting is in one place, perhaps in an office or store, and the home in a very different place.

Perhaps my reader would be a teacher. Then he should know that the opportunity to teach is as good as much as the city needs him, and that the teacher's position in the community is one of the most attractive. Probably the most earnest and widespread discussions on educational matters are those devoted to the welfare of the school in the open country.

For a teacher in the open country such a turn as will enable us to give education persons how to live. In the rural separated from the family life of the city, the teacher cannot be a real part of the community. The teachers who are just now coming on the scene will have great influence in bringing this about, and their services will be in demand. Here is an opportunity to teach and yet to be free from the deadness that tradition and custom have forced on the school teacher.

The country school teacher, in the villages and small cities, as well as in the open country itself, will have these things to do for his or her interesting things, and to deal with real affairs. Agricultural high schools are being organized in all parts of the country.

not frankly accepted the new order and have not even themselves freely to work in it; but this is no more true of ministers than of others. I think that pastors are adapting themselves to the new social and industrial conditions with remarkable self-devotion. This adaptation is probably less marked in the country than in the city. In very many country communities the church has lost its hold on the people. It will regain its leadership when it feels that it naturally carries a responsibility for the social welfare of the community as well as for the religious welfare.

The church will become a central meeting place for literary clubs, reading circles, play contests, and many other social and educational gatherings. This will mean a new kind of church building, with rooms for other purposes than for preaching. The natural corrective of the saloon and the low-class country hotel is the church and the school. The saloons and the hotels and other resorts make

a continuous appeal, day and night. The church rooms must be equally attractive, and they should be continuously in use.

The country pastor, if he loves the country and really knows something of agriculture, has the greatest single opportunity to develop into local leadership. He can devote all his time and effort to his people. We shall cease to divide the people in the small communities between several churches, but shall federate them all into one brotherhood.

If my young friend would be a physician, I think that he may fairly expect to find good practise in a

thrifty farming community, if he cares to settle in a rural town or village. Some of our best physicians live in small places. With the general increase of intelligence and the accumulation of wealth, the practitioner is bound to find more remunerative professional work in rural districts, and his services are much needed.

Expert medical and surgical service will be more appreciated in such districts, as the need of it is more impressed on the people through the general application of medical and sanitary subjects.

The Veterinary and the Mechanic. The veterinary physician will also exert more influence than we have seen in the past. The day of the uneducated "horse doctor" is rapidly passing. The veterinary must now be well trained and he is enjoying a place in the estimation of the people that has never before. He will work with the best of the betterment of all health

conditions in the open country. He will also find new avenues of professional employment in meat inspection, quarantine service, regulation of milk supplies, and other ways. The public service phase of the work of the physician and the veterinary needs to be emphasized, as an additional action to young practitioners.

Very likely my young friend would be a mechanic. I hope that he will be a skilled mechanic. A good shop and outfit in a prosperous country town ought to be profitable. In such a location a man could exercise all his ingenuity, for his work would cover a wide range. There is the making and repairing of farm machinery, farm building, water supplies, vehicles of many kinds, and there is opportunity for a wide range of small inventions, if the mechanic has an ingenious and inventive mind. It is certain that the open country needs a new kind of skilled mechanic.

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known as the greatest producer of high-grade petroleum that it is unnecessary for us to take up much space in describing the geographical construction of the field, or the actual results of operations of the many companies who control property in Coalinga.

This Company, The Coalinga-Eureka Oil Company, Inc., is a limited liability corporation, the shares of which are non-assessable, and have a par value of \$1.

As development progresses, the price of stock will naturally advance. Even now trading in Coalinga-Eureka shares is very active. The limited block to be sold at 25 cents per share should, we estimate, be taken up on or before July 16th. We have therefore set this as the closing-out date for the unsold shares in this Company at 25 cents each.

This means that it will be impossible for you to buy a share in this Company at 25 cents after July 15th, 1910, and we give this notice that the price of stock will be advanced to at least 50 cents on the morning of July 16th. Should there then remain any portion of the block at 25 cents, the same will be immediately withdrawn from the market.

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CANADA'S ONLY LYNCHING

"Canada has never had a lynching." This statement has been repeated so frequently that it is accepted as true by nearly all people who know anything of Canada. Of late it has appeared thus specifically stated in several magazines of Canadian and American circulation. It is readily believed in view of the general law-abiding character of the Canadian people, who are the cream of the emigrants from Europe and the United States. It is quite in keeping with the respect for law prevalent in Canada among her native-born residents and all settlers and visitors; it is as much in keeping with the inexorable, yet equitable, justice of the land, and yet it is not true.

Canada had a lynching, and one of a peculiarly shocking character in its details. It did not occur on her frontier among any lawlesses that may have reigned temporarily in mining camps or other outposts of civilization, but was committed in the heart of an agricultural settlement in a district not fifty miles from the capital of the Dominion. The excuse for the act, if any excuse can be made for such an act, was the terrible character of the crime of which the victim was guilty, coupled with fear on the part of the community that he was about to escape its consequences. That such fear was apparently unfounded does not weaken the excuse.

Lanark County Has the Honor. The man lynched was named Isbey; he was taken from the county jail at Perth, Ontario, in Lanark County. The men who lynched him were said to be his neighbors and some townsmen, and the crime of which he was guilty was the murder of his wife and all his family but one boy supposed to be dumb at the time of the murder, but whose tongue was loosed as he grew older and who gave

the testimony upon which his father was imprisoned; other strong circumstantial evidence, and at length a confession, with either falsehood or mystery as its chief component, brought home to all that Isbey was a murderer; but a pretence at repentance and conversion, and the espousing of his cause by the minister to whom this repentance was professed, along with a report that a plea of insanity based on the weird details of the confession would be made the basis of an effort to save Isbey, were sufficient to arouse the fury of the settlers among whom he lived. In the night the jail door was broken in with a tree-trunk as a battering ram in the powerful hands of the sturdy men, the deputy sheriff was overpowered with his guards, and Isbey was taken and hanged.

The Story of a Centenarian.

It must be more than sixty-five years since this occurrence, for it was told to me by a woman who was nearly one hundred years old when she talked to me about it. She has since died at the age of one hundred and three. Her name was Mrs. Jas. Smith, of the tenth concession of Lanark. Her son, T. W. Smith, now a man of seventy-five years, still lives on the homestead, some six miles from the scene of the murder that brought about this terrible occurrence. R. L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg "Tribune," has written a book, "Colin of the Ninth Concession," based somewhat upon this occurrence, the hero being the child who was witness in the case; the murder took place on the farm adjoining the author's boyhood home, and his mother took the supposedly dumb boy to care for after the murder of the mother and older children. Many others from Balderston, Ontario, the district in which the murder occurred, can corroborate my statements of the facts, including W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Manitoba Normal School; the editor of the Perth "Courier," can produce from his files the main narrative of the events.

"Yes," said old Mrs. Smith, reminiscently. "Some say now that he was only tongue-tied or slow of speech, but we called him 'the dumb boy,' and those that know it best say that God opened his mouth that the reality man might be brought to judgment. Isbey was a settler like the rest of us; we knew little about him though, for he stayed by himself a lot. He had a handsome wife and four children besides the little lad just walking that we thought was dumb.

One day Isbey came running through the woods, and to his neighbors nearest by that his house was on fire. When they came nothing could be done; he said he had been chopping in the clearing beyond the hill and came home to find the house afire. He had the dumb boy with him, he said; the bodies of the others were found in the ruins of the burned building. A neighbor woman took the child, and no one doubted his story just then. Yes, some one did, for I told my husband that it seemed queer that when all of us were weeping over the remains of the poor mother and children, Isbey was eating a good supper of bread and pork, and James said: "Don't make things any worse unless— and he would say no more.

The Dumb Speaks. "Years after, the little dumb Isbey lad was watching the woman who kept him as she piled coals over the bake-oven on the hearth, when he spoke suddenly and said: 'That is what father did; he hit mother with the black stick and threw her and sister into the cellar.

"The woman called her husband, and the lad repeated his story. Before a week Isbey was in Perth jail, and the lad's evidence was heard by the magistrate. Other things now came to light, that the bodies had been found under the floor beams, and such things as men notice and remember when needed. Isbey finally broke down and confessed; he pretended repentance and conversion while there was hope for his life, but on hearing he would go to the scaffold he broke into fearful cursing and told the true story of his crime.

"While drinking in Perth he quarreled with a stranger, who taunted 'im with: 'Go home to your beauty wife and see who visits her when you're away.' The taunt was a lie, but Isbey brooded over it till, he said, the devil himself came to him as he chopped in the woods and told him he should kill her and her children; the devil was in the shape of a black man, and held stakes for him to sharpen and harden in the fire, and with these he killed his wife and children. When he raised the stick to hit the dumb boy, the child looked up and smiled, and he thought the

lad was dumb and could not tell anyway, so he did not hit him. This was his story. Making Razor-Strops of the Victim. "When it got about Isbey's lawyer was going to save him from the gallows by this story, making him out to be insane, and people had also heard that the minister he confessed to was trying to save him, they broke into the jail and lynched him. The deputy was a strong and fearless man, and his guards were stronger and bigger, but the men who came were determined and strong also, and what could three do against a hundred?

"Worse than hanging him, they hanged him and made razor-strops and pouches of his hide, after an Indian fashion. I have seen these articles myself."

Returning to Lanark after many years' absence, I drove from Almonte to Perth with my wife a few summers since, and at the fork of the road, we saw the old chimney (built as only those old Scotch masons could build), still standing by the roadside on a rise of ground that commands one of the most beautiful rural scenes in Canada. We walked over to the spot and found the cell fallen in, but still distinguishable. A passing laborer said: "Yes, that is the old Isbey chimney," and with his pitchfork he pointed out the Richardson and McIntyre farmhouses and others whose names were familiar to me as the homesteads of first settlers, now beautiful farms with all the pleasant surroundings and comforts of the best rural Canadian homes.—George Belton, in Canadian Collier's.

HIS PROFESSION.

It takes all kinds of trades, as well as men, to make the world, and the hindrance of one vocation is pretty sure to involve many others. An instance of this is given in "The Marches of Wales," by Charles G. Harper.

Stopping at an old Welsh inn, I saw a man reading a newspaper by the fire. I asked him if business was good.

"Bad," he responded. "Very bad. This 'ere coal strike has kept nearly all the colliers idle, and don't do me no good."

I asked him his business.

"Why, I'll bet you can't guess if you try a dozen times."

I tried all the trades without success. "Well, I'm a knocker-up."

"What on earth is that?"

"Why, you don't know much about early risers. I knock up the men who have to go to work in the pits at all hours. That's my business. I've got a good many customers, and they pay me three pence a week each for knocking 'em up in time. Now you see how the strike hurts my trade."

TIRED OF THE DIET

Some time ago an eminent London physician requested an equally eminent surgeon to accompany him to see a distinguished but slippery patient, which he readily acceded to.

The patient was exceedingly polite to both the medical gentlemen, shaking hands with them and bowing them out of the room in the most affable manner.

Soon after the professional visit the same physician called again on the surgeon, requesting him to accompany him to see another patient.

On their way thither the surgeon observed: "I hope this patient will behave more liberally than the last did."

"Why?" said the M. D., "Did he not give you a fee?"

"Not a shilling," was the reply. "Indeed!" said the eminent physician, with a toss of his head. "Why he borrowed two guineas from me to give to you!"—The Clinic

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ALL SETTLED.

The King was cheerful as a clam. His countenance was mild. The wrinkles in his brow were gone. At times he even smiled. "Why should I worry," he remarked, "O'er Asquith's guarantees? Roosevelt has told me what to do; My spirit is at ease."

Roosevelt, plowing by himself, Was singing like a bird. The Honor Song of Don Jose, Which, doubtless, you have heard. He had the plow lines round his waist; He shouted "Haw" and "Gee," And said: "My life is happy now; Roosevelt approves of me."

Said Asquith with a merry smile, Which lighted all his face, "Anxiety has fled away, I'm going to keep my place. The Standard has no influence; The Standard has no influence; I have the word of Ted."

And Balfour said good-bye to gloom, He twittered with delight; A new Protected British Isles Appeared before his sight, With every mill on overtime; A most entrancing show He said: "I'm certain it will come, For Roosevelt told me so."

And Rudyard Kipling laughed aloud While walking on the Strand. He said: "At last I know the way To stir the Motherland. I'm off to do a story now, My future will be bright, For Teddy Roosevelt has been here And taught me how to write."—Toronto News.

TRACKLESS STREET CARS.

After an exhaustive enquiry the local legislation committee of the British House of Commons has sanctioned a bill promoted by the city of Bradford asking among other things for power to establish a trackless trolley or railless system of street transportation. It has limited the experiment meantime to one route, and on practical proof of its success the power will be extended as desired by provisional order of the Board of Trade. A few days earlier a committee of the House of Lords had passed a bill introduced by the city of Leeds containing a similar authorization, so that this system, which has proved very successful in various places on the continent of Europe, will before long be in operation in these British municipalities. What caused some hesitation on the part of the local legislation committee was not so much the trackless method as the Bradford request for power to carry heavy goods.

An Old Old Story

She—"I don't see why you should hesitate to marry on \$3,000 a year. Papa says my gowns never cost more than that."

He—"But, my dear, we must have something to eat."

She (petulantly)—"Isn't that just like a man! Always thinking of his stomach!"—Boston Transcript

Really Remarkable

"It seems she did something rather odd—wedded her first love or some such silly thing."

"No. It was far more remarkable—loved her first wedded."—Smart Set.

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Special Reductions on all Spring Materials, also in making up of same.

These prices will continue till end of June only when we finish up the season.

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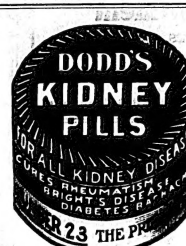
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THE LOUNGER
One Sunday night recently an Edmonton minister in opening a meeting about to be addressed by a Boston gentleman, prayed "for our brother from the city of Boston, which is in the State of Massachusetts." Now some of the congregation are asking whether this isn't carrying the teaching of geography a trifle far.

Last week I referred to the shock which I received on reading that that supposed apostle of plain living and high thinking, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, was being sued for breach of promise. Another surprise of a like nature was in store for me a few days later. We have all seen in the newspapers the portraits of that great benefactor of humanity, Prof. Munyon, always pointing upward with an expression which hardly seems to be in this world. And here is a story which I have clipped from a Philadelphia paper:

"Prof. James M. Munyon, the patent medicine manufacturer, was the recipient of several thumps on the head administered by his young wife today in view of nearly a thousand persons at South Plaza city hall."

"Munyon and his wife were en route to Washington by auto. In front of the statue of Stephen Girard Mrs. Munyon made a pass at the professor. An instant later she reached over and grabbed the string tie from around his neck and threw it out of the car. The chauffeur stopped the machine, picked up the tie, threw it back in the car, jumped in, and started again."

"At the southwest corner of the block Mrs. Munyon threw the professor's hat and coat into the street. The chauffeur repeated the performance, while the professor, his gray hair floating in the breeze, made no comment. At South Penn square Mrs. Munyon heaved a yellow leather suit case over the side of the car and for the third time the chauffeur got out. Then the car disappeared down South Bend street."

There are evidently some troubles after all that Prof. Munyon's remedies will not cure.

A humorist died the other day, known to all magazine readers, O. Henry, by name. A friend tells this story: He was sitting with Henry in a New York grill when the author took a slip of paper out of his pocket and remarked: "Look here, these fellows are bothering me to write them a story, but I'm not going to do it." The friend looked at the slip of paper. It was a cheque from one of the best known magazines in the United States, and it was made out in blank! He was to fill it in with whatever sum he thought proper. When he got into the writing mood again, he filled it out for \$1,000, went to his rooms in the Caledonia apartments on West 26th street, and dashed off the yarn. Who couldn't be a humorist under conditions like these?

Loonacy

I'm in love with the laugh of the lonesome loon.
Who lies on the lonely lakes;
Who horribly laughs at the maiden moon—
O, it's murderous music he makes!
'Tis the shriek of a soul that is scared with sin.

A terrible, torturing tune;
Yes, a damnable doleful, demoniac din
Is the laugh of the lonesome loon!
—Cleveland Leader.

But give me the glug of the gluttonous gull,
As it swishingly shies near the shore,
And murmurs metriculous dithyrambs dull—
O, the bird is a bibulous bore!
It plunks itself plump 'neath the wattery wave.

A cursory carpet to cull:
You bet you! A beggarly beast to behave
Is the gurglesome, gluttonous gull
—Chicago Tribune.

"Dis paper," said Meandering Mike, "wants to know why de cities is overcrowded when dere is so much work offered in de country."

"Well," responded Plodding Pete, "ain't dat de reason?"

"We had a county judge down my way a few years ago whose love for Biblical lore was so pronounced that he couldn't resist the desire to air it on every possible occasion," a Southern Congressman is reported to have said recently. "One day an old dork was brought in from the mountain district under suspicion of maintaining an illicit still. There was no real evidence against him."

"What's your name, prisoner?" asked the judge, as he peered at the shambling black man.

"Mah name's Joshua, judge," was the reply.

"Joshua, eh?" said the judge, as he rubbed his hands. "Joshua, you say? Are you the same Joshua spoken of in Holy Writ—the Joshua who made the sun stand still?"

"No, judge," was the hasty answer, "I want me Ah'm de Joshua dat made the moon shine."

Defendant—"Well, I'm sure I was on the right side of the road when the accident happened."

Lawyer—"Who was in the automobile with you?"

Defendant—"My best girl."

Lawyer—"I'm afraid the jury will decide against you. They will think you had no idea of which side of the road you were on."—Judge.

"You should dress according to the weather," said the physician.

THROW AWAY ALL YOUR FEARS

BACKACHE, GRAVEL AND RHEUMATISM VANISH BEFORE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Proved Once Again in the Case of Mrs. Fred Krieger, Who Suffered From the Worst Forms of Kidney Disease

Palmer Rapids, Ont., May 30.—(Special).—The thousands of Canadians who live in daily terror of those terrible forms of Kidney Disease known as Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism, will be deeply interested in the story of Mrs. Fred Krieger, of this place.

"I was for years a great sufferer from Kidney Disease, Gravel, Rheumatism and Backache," Mrs. Krieger states. "It all started through a cold, but I got so my head ached, I was nervous, my limbs were heavy, I had a dragging sensation across my loins, and I was totally unfit to do anything. Reading about wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to buy some. After using a few I found they were doing me good and this encouraged me to continue their use. Eight boxes made me well."

"I have been able to do my own work ever since and today I am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me health and I feel like a new woman."

If you keep your Kidneys strong and healthy you can never have Backache, Rheumatism or Gravel. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to make the Kidneys strong and well.

"I try to," replied the man with the cold. "But I'm not quick enough to keep up with the thermometer."

"The conductor put his head through the doorway."

"Can't you move up to the front a little?" he pathetically inquired.

"Impossible," a clear voice called back. "There's a fat man wedged in the aisle."

Whereupon a hasty move up the aisle ensued and the situation was promptly relieved.

Wreck of the "Hesperus" (on the Avenue)

It was the auto "Hesperus" which sped the avenue. The chauffeur let her speed, of course. What else can chauffeurs do? The "boss" was taking out his wife To breathe the ozone pure, And Jack, the dog, accompanied them. To make their safety sure.

"I fear 'twill rain," the madam said. "The clouds are gathering fast."

But no; the clouds were dust and smoke From cars which they had passed.

"What noise is that?" she asked again. "It sounds like distant guns."

But no; it was the auto tires; Which burst by twos and ones.

"I hear the sound of clanging bells: O, Jim, what can it be?" But Jim was silent as a clam Their fate was plain to see.

For close behind a police patrol Was following their tracks, To soon arrest the speeding car And place them in the "racks."

"O, Jim, put on the highest speed And add more gasoline, Police are chasing us to death; You know what that will mean."

And thus they raced for twenty blocks.

Down Jasper avenue, And left behind them only smoke Of grey or green or blue.

And then, poor Jim, he footed loud, For streets all have an end. Likewise do autos, built for fun— In which we air a friend.

A crash! A pop! A bang! A blow! Stands wrecked the auto-car! The frightened two, ascending high, Then landed near and far.

Two big policemen captured them, Arresting them right there, For speeding Jasper avenue— And sentencing up the air.

But poor old Jack unconscious lay, As dead as any dog. O, save us all from meeting death If that's the epilogue.

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